HOME INPURANCE COMPANY Office, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

The Capital of this Company has recently been increased by a Cost enterciption of \$400,000, making the present capital ONE MILLION DOLLARS!

With a surplus, in addition, of over \$550,000.

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This Company insures against Loss or Damage by Fire, on terms as favorable as the nature of the risk and the real security of the insured and of the Company will warrant.

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THEODORE MCNAMES, late of the firm of Bowen, McNames & Co.
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Leaders and introducers of fashion for Gentlemen's Hars, will this day issue the Spring style of Gentlemen's Hars, to which the attention of their customers and the public generally is invited.

Nos. 5, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway. SECOND-HAND SAFES.

We have just received a few SECOND-HAND SAFES, which we will sell very low.

BTEARNS & MARVIN (No. 40 Murray et., New York, No. 23 North Main-st., St. Louis, No. 57 Gravier-st., New Orleans

Also, a large assortment of our Wilder Patrat Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, from \$50 to \$1,000.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED Family Skwing Macrises.

New Byules at Reduced Peices.

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WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES. We prefer them for family use. "-- [N. Y. Tribuns."
"They are the favorities for families."
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Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

SEWING MACHINES. - All persons who have been Induced to buy Sewisc Machines which will not perform the work that purchasers expected them to do, are informed that Binera's Machines never fall to do any kind of work. No one is ever disappointed in these machines.

I. M. Singer & Co., No. 458 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. The immense increase in the demand for these admirable slachines—it has trebled within four months—indicates the reviving prosperity of the country. The prices of our Machines have been greatly reduced.

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The new Family Sewing Machines at \$50 and \$75 are attracting universal attention. In all essential good qualities they are much the best Machines ever offered at a low price.

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DOCTOR CURTIS'S HYGRANA,
THE GREAT INFALING REMEDY,
FOR CONSUMPTION, ARTHMA, COUGHS, COLUS And all THEOAT
and LUNG DISEASES.

Price reduced from \$5 to \$1

TO occommodate the vast demand of this
ESTABLISHED FOR TO DEATH.

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NOVELLO'S SACRED MUSIC.

Wess & ALLEN,
No. I Clinton Hall, Astor-place, N. Y.
Centenary Edition of the
Oravostos,
Messiah, Creation, Paul, &c. &c. Each 75 cents. No Poison! No Poison! No Poison!

NO POISON! NO POISON! NO POISON
ABBRY'S MEDICATED ETHERION,
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enbatances commonly medical properties on rives its extraordinary medical properties on VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS. It has no equal for BEAUTIPYING. PRESERVING and RESTORING

and RESTORING
THE HUMAN HAIR.
HARRIOTT, ABBY & Co., Perfusiers,
Principal Depot Nos. 118 and 129 Maiden lane.

HATTERS' PLUSH, in all grades.

Uader Bries, sains and cloths.

Bards and Birdings, black and in colors.

Tirs and Sides, new and choice designs.

For sale by ROBERTS & CATHELL, No. 113 Broadway.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS

Is the Rest and Chespest Article for Dressing,
Beautifying, Cleaning, Curiting,
Preserving and Restoring the Hair.

Addies, try it.

For sale by Druggists and Perfumers.

ANNAN'S

Patent Knife and
Scissers Sharpener.

"Superior to the grindstone."—[Home Journal.

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For sale at house-furnishing and hardware stores.

A NNAN,

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RUPTUUR CURED by MARSH & Co.'s RADICAL CURE TRUSS.—Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for various veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No. 2 Vescy-st., Astor House, N. Y. Booms for Ladies with female attendant.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.-ROBERT M. PATRICK, sole manufactures of the above celebrated Safos and Patent Powder Froof Defiance Locks and Cross Bare; size, Fire and Burglar-Froof Sideboards and Pater Safes, for allver plate, &c. Depot No. 192 Pearlat. Will remove, April 1, to No. 63 Marray-st., corper of College place.

Murray et., corner of Conego ...

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.'S

Tourt-Struct Sawing-Machines,
For Families, Takers, Mantas-makers, and all manufacturing purposes. They combine all the merits of the old muchines, and avoid their faults. They are adapted to every branch of thodesry where the needle is required.

Call and examine before purchaster than the conego of the conego. Ladd, Wesster & Co., lad.

Ladd, Wesster & Co., lad.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.—The great Hair Dye controversy has established the fact (over the signature of Dr. Ghilten) that Cristadoro's Excelstor Dye is the best in existence, and free from noxious substances. Sold everywhere. Applied by experienced artists at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Aster House.

CROUP! CROUP! CROUP!-P. S. BROKAWS' (of Middle Bush, N. J.) child's life was saved a few days are, laving been attacked by this distressing complaint by Dr. Tontas's VERTIAN LINIMENT. It is warranted to cure every case, if used whose first taken. Sold all over the United States. at 25 cents per bottle. Depot No. 56 Courtland: st.

LILLIN'S CHILLED IRON FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,
BASK VAULT DOORS and FRANCES,

BARK VAULT BOOKS AND SECURED BY THE FRANCIS TOMES & SONS,

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No. 5 MAIDEN-LARE,
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Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Gurs, Gutlary, Flatan Ware, Jawalay and
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The largest and most extensive stock in the United States.
Bole Agents | ELEVY CAPS, Wadding and Cartaides.
The largest and Calebrated Army Razors.

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No. 19 John et.,
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a on glass and paper of all parts of the world.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS, composed wholly of vegetable matter, are found by experience to be harmless to the most tender age or the weatest frame, under every stage of human tender age or the weatest frame, under every stage of human suffering—the most pleasant and benign in their operation that were ever aftered to the world, and at the same time the most verse ever aftered to the world, and at the same time the most costain in searching out the root of any complaint, however deep, and of performing a cure.

Belandratus, M. D. Belandratus, Brandroth Building, and by all dealers.

"BALDWIN'S" CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

The Largest in the City.

Bufft by Wm. B. Astor. csq., Expressly for the Susiness.

Numbers 70 and 72 Bowsey.

One of the largest TANY STOCES OF READY-MADE CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS EVER CUSTOMERS' DEPARTMENT IN COURSE.

THE CUSTOMERS' DEPARTMENT IN COURSE. Competition Defied. SPRING STYLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION READY.

Ladies are invited to call and examine the Children's Department, which is not in any way excelled by any in the world,

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WINDOW SHADES.

Palated, White Holland, Wholesale and Retail, KELTY BROTHERS & LUM, No. 291 Broadway Buff Holland,

OUT .- KNOX'S announcement that his Spring style of Hat was ready, rather took the starci out of his rivais, but they had the marnanimity to confess that a more beautiful fabric was never exhibited. It is decidedly creditable to KNOX's taste and genius. Those who want a dressy stylish, comfortable, reasonable and moderate-priced hat, must call at KNOX's, No. 212 Breadway, corner of Fulton-at.

TRACY'S CELEBRATED SHIRTS, Made to order, wi e to order, with plain or Bayadere Besoms, at the SHIET and COLLAR Depot, Nos. 27 and 29 William st., one door borth of Malden-lane, ORDER M. TRACY, Agent.

GOOD NEWS FOR ME. GOOD NEWS FOR ME.

GOODNOW'S RUSSIAN WAR DISTMENT,
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GOODNOW'S RUSSIAN WAR DISTMENT,
For the following Complaints:
Euros, Scalds, Felous, Bunions,
Corns, Fresen Feet, Sore or Broken Breast,
Corns, Fresen Feet, Sorte or Broken Breast,
IT WILL RELIEVE PAIN INSTANTLY.
Try it, and see for yourself.

None should be without it E. S. Goodsow, Manufacturer. A. B. & D. Sands, Wholesale Agents.

LYON'S KATHAIRON FOR THE HAIR.
USED BY ALL! BOLD EVERYWHERE. No one desiring a fine head of Hair should fall to use it. It is beyond question the finest article ever made.

HILL'S HAIR Dye, 50 cents a box, Black of Brewn, No. 1 Barchay st., and all Druggists. Infalble ONGUENT for the Growth and Beauty of the Hair. ARCTIC OINTMENT, for Chaps, Burns and all Skin Compisints. CONSUMPTION-DR. CHURCHILL'S DISCOVERY.

WINCHESTER'S GENUINE PREPARATION OF THE HYPOPHORPHITES OF LIME, SODA AND POTASH,

SUMPTION.

The physiological effects of this REMEDY are shown by an in-CREASE OF NERVOUS FOWER, sometimes even from the first day of their administration, together with an UNUSUAL PERLING OF COMPORT AND STRENGTH. The APPETITE INCREASES, often in an extraordinary manner. The evacuations become more are-ular and more assummant; the perspirations, if any bave ex-lated, cease; SLEEF RECOMES CALM AND PROFOUND. All the general symptoms disappear with a rapidity which is really mar-

Sold Wholesale and Retail at the Sole General Depot in the United States, No. 49 John st., (up stairs), where Circulars, Testimonials, and all necessary information may be obtained in

Price \$2 per bottle, or three bottles for \$5. Each bottle of Winchester's Genuine Preparation has full directions, wish his fac simile signature. CALLENDER & Co., 3d and Walnut sta. Sole Agents for Philadelphia.

J. WINCHESTER.

American and Foreign Agency, No. 49 John-st., N. Y.

New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1859.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

Business letters for Tax Tax Tax Communications.

Business letters for THE TRIBUNE Office should in all cases be addressed to Horacz Greenzy & Co.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE of this week must be banded in To-Day. Price \$1 a line.

Our advices from New-Hampshire are not so full as could be wished; but the latest telegram from Concord announces the election of all three Republican Members of Congress, as well as a Republican Governor. We hope that this may prove true. The contest was heated, and the vote, notwithstanding the storm, larger than that cast ast year.

The case of James Stephens, indicted for poisoning his wife, is now on trial in the Court of Over and Terminer. The doctors and the niece of Mrs. Stephens were examined yesterday.

The Fourth Ward was enlivened last night by the murder of one woman and the serious stabbing of two others. They had interfered with a Chinaman who was beating his wife.

Postmaster-General Brown died yesterday morning at 94 o'clock. The appointment of a successor will probably be made to-day or to-morrow, so that it may be confirmed by the Senate before it adicuins.

It is said that the President may appoint Mr. Postmaster Fowler of this city to the vacant office of Postmaster General. We shall believe this when it is officially announced, not before. There is no probability that we shall get a man of half the energy, capacity or experience of Mr. Fowler. He was born too far North to receive any such appointment from Mr. Buchanan.

PERSONAL LIBERTY BILL.

The Personal Liberty bill, now pending before our State Legislature, at Albany, appears to have been drawn with great care and skill. It has four objects in view. The first is to prevent any person holding any office or special authority under the laws of this State, whether civil or military, from taking any share or part whatever in the official execution of the acts of Congress for the surrender of fugitives from labor. This object is embraced in the sections of the bill from the ninth to the twelfth, inclusive. The second object of the bill, carried out in the thirteenth section, is to secure to all residents in this State a defense, at the public expense, against any attempt that may be made to carry them out of the State, under the claim that they are fugitives from other States, bound to labor under the laws thereof. The third object of the bill is to secure to all persons so claimed the privilege of a jury trial, upon the point whether or not they are fugitives from labor, liable, under the Constitution of the United States, to be removed out of the State. The fourth object is totally to prohibit the holding of any person in this State as a slave, or the exercise over any person therein of any right of property, either by sale, purchase, delivery, or otherwise. We might, perhaps, add, as a fifth object of the bill, the vindicating-against any doubt or suspicion which might attach to it in consequence of the obiter dicts of some of the Judges in the Dred Scott case-the entire right of this State of New York to admit as citizens persons of African descent.

As to the first, second, fourth and fifth of these objects, it is impossible to The any objections to to them on the ground of constitutionality, at least, as the Constitution of the United States is as yet understood even by the most u tra of the sham Slavery Democrats. And on the grounds of expediency, propriety and necessity, these provisions would seem to be equally invulnerable. That the sea by his fellow-passengers, over-anxious for their

States have a right to prevent their officers from accepting any office or performing any official duty under the Pederal Constitution, was a doctrine cot up and acted upon by the State of Virginia in the very first year of government under the Federal Constitution. Since then, it has been authoritatively laid down and repeatedly sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States. It is an ancient maxim, and one of high authority, that no man can serve two masters. This is especially the case where the rights, dignity, honor and solfrespect of one of these masters are liable to be brought into jeopardy by the acts or authority of the other-s description entirels applicable to the execution of the Fogitive Slave acts. Everybody knows that the act of 1850, the one now principally operative, was passed by the treacherous votes of certain Northern representatives against the known and warmly expressed wishes of their constituents, who regarded that act not only as cruel and unjust, but as unconstitutional. Such was, and such is the emphatic sentiment of the people of the State of New-York, as confessed and admitted even by the spologists for this act of Congress. What more proper, then, than that the Legislature of the State should give voice and effeet to this universal sentiment by propouncing all who are ready to take part in its execution unfit to be officers of hers?

There are also obvious reasons for the second provision of the bill, securing to persons claimed as fugitives from labor an advocate and attorney at the expense of the State. Suppose these acts of Congress to be abused for the purpose of kidnapping-a purpose which they are well calculated to serve, and the temptation to which, considering the present high price of slaves, is now very great-the persons certain to be the subjects of this experiment would be the very poor and helpless, to whom the State owes a defense, not more from considerations of humanity than out of regard for its own dignity and honor.

As to the fourth object of the bill, the total prohibition of slaveholding in this State, one of our city journals, we notice, which, like some of the Democrats in the Legislature, professes a great detestation of Slavery, attempts to make merry over this provision, as if it were entirely superfluous. But, if The N. Y. Times will allow us, there do appear to be some very conclusive reasons why an enactment of this sort should now be passed. Our Southern brethren are beginning to set up the doctrine that under the Constitution of the United States, as galvanized into a new life and action by the Dred Scott decision, they possess a right to carry and to held, to work and to whip, to buy and to sell, and otherwise to enjoy their slaves, not merely in all the Territories, but also in all the States. Even Doughface Northern Judges have been found to hold the doctrine of a right in the Southern slave-traders to convert the Free States into a covenience for the carrying on of their traffic. There is at this moment pending before the Supreme Court of the United States a suit prompted by the State of Virginia, of which the object is to establish the right of Virginia and other Southern slave-breeders and slave-drovers to set up "pens" in New-York, in which their slave cattle may be kept -subject, meanwhile, of course, to inspection by would-be purchasers, and such bargains as may be made-preliminary to their shipment to Texas and elsewhere. Is it not desirable to meet at once, decidedly, promptly and emphatically, these insidious attempts to gain for the viper of slave holding, an entrance into our business and bosoms? No where in the world are what are called vested interests, but which are too often no better than vested abuses, stronger than here in New-York. Nowhere in the world are abuses, when once established, so difficult to be got rid of. In other countries, they are reduced to the necessity of evading the law; here they boldly set it at open defiance. If any man doubts this, let him take a short walk through our city, and observe the liquor shops on every corner. Not only do these shops exist in defiance and disregard of law, they actually rule the city. For Heaven's sake, let us guard in time against the establish-

Slavery and the slave trade, to become, if not their advocate, at least their apologist. There remain the clauses of the bill which seegre a trial before a Jury, and the establishment, to the satisfaction of a Jury, of the facts of service due under the law of some State, flight therefrom, and a right to those services vested in the claimant before any person coming into New-York from another State, shall be allowed to lay hold of a person resident here, perhaps for fifty years, and may be the father or mother of a family born among us, and to carry off out of the State the party so seized. That an act of such high authority ought not to be exercised except upon the clearest proof of right-a proof satisfactory not merely to lawyers and Judges, but to the public at large, seems to us pretty clear. Were there no other reason for it, there is this all-sufficient one, abundantly proved by experience, that without a provision of this sort it s impossible, without producing a riot, to carry into execution the constitutional provision for the

ment among us of slave pens and the slave-trade

trive to get introduced among us in that character,

we would not positively guarantee that our exces-

aively amiable neighbor of The Times might not be

induced, out of its philosophical tolerance of things

as they are, notwithstanding its present dislike of

Should they once

rendition of persons, fugitives from labor. But, say some squeamish Sham Democrats, with one eve rolled up to the Goddess of Liberty and the other fast fixed on the New-York Custom-House, and also some weak-minded brethren, Oh dear, yes, it certainly ought to be so, but we are afraid of conflicting with the provisions of the Fugitive Slave act. The Fugitive Slave act, to place it on the highest grounds that can possibly be assumed for it, is an attempt on the part of Congress to give efficiency to one of the provisions of the Federal Constitution. The Jury trial clause of the proposed Personal Liberty bill is an attempt on the part of the Legislature of the State of New-York to give efficiency to another, to say the least equally important provision of that Constitution. which Congress somehow in its legislation seems to have unaccountably overlooked. It has been argued, we know, by certain sham Democratic editors and stump orators, especially those Southern gentlemen whom, on the eve of elections, Tammany Hall calls in to its assistance; it has been held by certain District and Circuit Judges of the United States, sitting, however. not as Judges, but as Commissioners under the Fugitive act, that the rendition of fugitive laborers is of so much more importance than the prevention of kidnspping, and the protection of personal liberty, that the clause first above mentioned must be considered as awallowing up the other. Yet, Jonah, the prophet, then on a special divine mission, though bound hand and foot, cast into the

own eafety, and swallowed by a whale, neverthelees, came safe to land and executed the mission on which be was sent. Similar, we trust, will be the result in the case of the provision of the United States Constitution, which is made the found stice of the Personal Liberty bill; and as directly tending to such a result, that bill, we think, ought to be peased. . ___

A THOUSAND DOLLAR HUSBAND. A curious case came before the Supreme Court

yesterday, which sheds incidental light upon the matrimonial brokerage business in this city. A suit is brought by Robert G. Nellis against George Crouse and his wife for \$1,000 commission in getting a husband for the woman, which husband is the defendant George. Four years ago, Mrs. Crouse was a gay widow in search of a partner. She was in excellent health, of good bodily vigor, smple fortune, and of an amorous and affectionate disposition. She wanted a husband, and told Nellis that if he would introduce her to the proper man for such a situation, she would pay him a thousand dollars. Nellis accepted the commission, and brought up John Cummings of Canajoharie, in this State. Cummings was on probation for a while, but did not suit. Nellis started for the country again, and succeeded in capturing a military man, known as Major Freeman, all the way from Saratoga County. Freeman had a long siege of courtship, but the twain failed to unite, and Freeman is a free man still. The third effort is tracitionally the grand trial; if that fads, abandon hope. Nellis made a third essay, and this time induced the defendant Crouse, a kinsman of his own by the way, to undertake the difficult task of suiting a widow. Fortune and the wido w smiled upon Crouse, and a year ago the bargain was completed by marriage. Nellis asserts that, by his introduction of Crouse the widow got the much-desired busband, and that she or they rightfully owe him \$1,000 commission, as promised but never paid The complaint is certainly a strange one; but the defense is still more singular. The promise does not appear to be denied; the service is apparent, for there is the husband brought in as proof; but the ex widow's counsel argues that the claim is against public policy, and that no such system of brokerege is recognized in common law, as it is against good morals. The case created considerable excitement yesterday, and strenuous efforts were made to keep it out of the newspapers; so we suppose we ought not to say anything about it. Judge Davies, before whom the case was brought, has taken the papers, and will give a decision here-

THE LATEST NEWS

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 8, 1859. The Senate, in Executive session to-day, ratified all the Indian treaties, about fourteen in number; also, the Cass-Herran treaty with New-Ganadathe last-named by an almost unanimons vote.

The treaty with the Oregon and Washington Indians authorizes the President to lot out the lands to the heads of the families, with discretionary power to sell them. The tendency of this is considered bad, as it will throw millions of acres of land into the hands of comparatively few Indians, who in a few years will be dragooned out of them by speculators, and the result will be to scatter the Indians, make them indolent, impoverish and destroy them.

It is the opinion of border men that this power

was inserted in the treaty by speculators. The President sent the name of George W Jones, ex-Senator from Iowa, to the Senate to-day as Minister to Begota, and the Senators almost unanimously consented to his banishment. The

A joccee remark made by Senator Seward con cerning the confirmation of Jones, called out an insulting reply from Mr. Bright, coupled with a threat unbecoming the dignity of the Senate. Mr. Seward replied to the language of the squatter in the spirit which becomes a Senator and a statesman.

The death of Postmaster-General Brown was not announced to the Senate to-day. The President will announce it by Message to-morrow. The Sepate will meet at 10 o'clock and dispatch its business, which will be confined wholly to appointments, when, at a late hour, the Message will e read and the Senate will adjourn out of respect to the memory of the deceased Cabinet Officer. It will meet on Thursday, but merely as a matter of form, as it would be disrespectful to the memory of the dead to adjourn finally to-morrow.

It is reported that the President will nominate a successor to Postmaster General Brown to-morrow. As the Senate adjourns the next day, the vacancy having occurred during its sitting, the nomination must be made before adjournment. A confidential friend of the Administration informs me that the place has been offered to Cave Johnson, on account of his experience in the Depart-

The funeral of Gov. Brown will take place on Thursday. The bods will be taken to Tennessee. I am authoritatively informed that at 9 o'clock to

night the President was undecided whom to no minate as the successor of Postmaster-General Brown. He will, however, determine the question in season to have the Senate act upon it to-morrow or Thurs-An extra session of Congress, as early as June,

is considered inevitable. The Department is out of money, and the bills of the present quarter cannot be paid without an appropriation to meet the deficiencies. I have heard it intimated in a high quarter, that where there are two mails per day in the North, orders will be given to reduce them to

To the Associated Press.

Washington, Tuesday, March 8, 1839.
The following clause is in the Miscellaneous Appro-

recromowing clause is in the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill as it passed;
"That the Post-Office in Boston shall not be removed from its present location till after the next session of Congress, provided the remonstrants against its removal will indemnify the Government frem any additional expense growing out of any contracts for another site."

The following was rejected:

The following was rejected:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be authorized to purchase the rooms in New York now occupied by the United States Courts and their effices, under lease from Mr. Burton, and the pay for the same out of the Judiciary faud, provided a sufficient amount thereof shall remain unexpended at the close of the officers of the Post-Office Department and the

Sixth Ausitor's office met this morning, for the pur-pose of giving expression to their deep sorrow in con-sequence of the death of the Postmaster-General. The public departments will be closed to-morrow and Thursday, when the funeral will take place. The Senate to-day ratified a number of treaties with the Oregon and Washington Indians; also the Cass-Herran Treaty by a large majority, after amending it by a provision to the effect that those who have not

that repeblic, including those prior to the Panems riots. General Herran is here to ask in return a prevision for the settlement of all questions in which New-Granads is the claimant, among others, those relating to the transit of mail matter across the Isthmus and the tunesge tax. She has proposed liberal terms for settling these in again. or settling these in equity.

The Senate will transact all the business before it by

CONGRESS.

SENATE-EXTRA SESSION.

SENATE-EXTRA SESSION.

WASHISGTON, March S, 1859.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a memorial from citizens of Nebracks, protesting against the annexation of a portion of their Territory to Kansas.

Mr. HALE called up his resolution, that no part of the Senate wing shall be occupied except for the purposes of the Senate, Supreme Court, or Court of Caims. He wished to prevent the rooms from being occupied by quack doctors and atoms engines. For the

coupied by quack doctors and steam engines, for the Mr. FITCH, who is a physician, agreed with Mr.

Hull so far as quack doctors were concerned, and was for confining curse to the regular faculty.

On motion of Mr. BRIGHT, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings. The Senate went into secret session.

Death of the Postmaster-General.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 8, 1859. The Postmaster-General died this moraing at 91 clock. A quarter of an hour previous he was conscious, and took leave of his family.

Last night the President had a final interview, and was affected to tears. During his occasional delirium the Postmaster called for "the bill," evidently alluding to the defeated one having reference to his Depart ment. His death occasions the utmost sorrow among all classes of the community.

Syracuse Charter Election. STRACUSE, Tuesday, March 8, 1859.

At the Charter election in this city, to-day, the Hon. E. W. Leavenworth (Rep.) was elected Mayor by over 600 majority. The whole Republican city ticket is undoubtedly elected. Seven out of eight of the Aldermen elected are Republicans.

Later from California.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUAKER CITY.

New-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 8, 1859.

The steamship Quaker City is below, with San Fran

cisco advices to the 19th ult.

The steamship Golden Age left on that day for Panama, with \$1,250,000 in gold, and 100 passengers.

There had been heavy rains throughout the State.

There had been heavy rains throughout the State. The prospects were good for a large trade. The mining accounts are favorable. Water was plenty in the gold districts.

The steamship§Uncle Sam had again sailed with troops for the Colorado River.

Arrived at Sam Francisco, ships Granite, Archer, Robin Hood, Competitor, Fleet Wing, and Galeta, from New-York; Osborn Howes, from Boston.

The Overland Mail, of Jan. 24, arrived at San Francisco Feb. 17.

Sales of Coffee at 20 @22c., and Rio at 17 c. Haxall Flour \$9 50 @\$10. Wheat \$2 75.

Rumors are affeat here of the recapture from the Federal officers of fifty of the Wanderer's Africans.

The Wanderer's Africans.

Augusta, Ga., Tuesday, March 8, 1859.

Non-Arrival of the North Briton. PORTLAND, Me., March 8, 1859-11 p. m. A thick snew storm is prevailing, and it is impossible for the steamship North Briton to enter the harbor to-night should she arrive off this port. The North Briton left Liverpool on the 23d ult., and will bring four days' later news from Europe.

Non-Arrival of the Arabia.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, March 8, 1859-11 p. m. There are as yet no signs of the steamship Arabia, now about due at this port, with Liverpool dates of the 26th ult. Weather calm and snowing

From Albany.

From Albany.

Albany, Tuesday, March 8, 1859.

It is understood that the letters that were presented in the secret session of the Senate, to day, were from Mrs. Schoonmaker, wife of the late Auditor of the Central Railroad, who resigned that position in consequence of certain difficulties in his accounts.

They state in general terms that \$50,000 was spent to secure the passage of the Albany Bridge bill, but do not specify in what way except by referring to rumors. The letters are said to be written in a rambling manner, and as there were no specific charges made in them, they were ordered to be sealed up and returned to the writer.

Prof. Mitchel, at the close of last evening's lecture, announced his acceptance of the post of Director of

announced his acceptance of the post of Director of the Dudley Observatory. He wished to add that there was another and older institution, the Cincinnati Ob-servatory, which had claims upon his services and his affections, and that his time would have to be di-

vided between the two.

Prior to the lecture, Prof. Mitchel and the Rev. Dr.
Regers called on Mrs. Dadley, who expressed warm
approbation in the action of the Trustees in tendering
the position of Director to Prof. Mitchel, and carneally persuaded him to accept it. The event is regarded as a happy close of the Observatory troubles, and is halled with satisfaction by all the citizens of Albany.

Navigation on the Lakes.

DETROIT, Tuesday, March 8, 1859.

Navigation is fairly open. The boats on most of the onles commence their regular trips during the week. The sorew steamer Missouri leaves for Buffalo on Dargone.

Sailing of the Canada.

BOSTOS, Tasaday, March 8, 1859.
The foreign mails per steamship Canada close at th Post Office at 9 a. m. to-merrow, and the steamer will sail about zoon. Telegraphic dispatches for Europe filed at No. 21 Wall street by 11 a. m., will be in time. We have a thick, easterly rain-storm to-day.

Proposed Ocean Telegraph. Toronto, Taesday, March 8, 1859. In Parliament, last night, the Hon. John Young and

others, for an act of incorporation for a Company to connect this Continent by a submarine telegraph with Great Britain via Greenland, Iceland and the Parce Islands.

The Removal of the Boston Post-

Office.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 8, 1859.

A meeting of merchants and business men was held at the Exchange, to-day, in regard to the removal of the Boston Post-Office to Summer-street. The Hon. n T. Weard presided. A lengthy report, embracing John T. Weard presided. A lengthy report, embracing the history of the opposition to the removal, and embodying the facts urged against it, was read and adopted. Addresses followed by Messra. George B. Upton, George Lunt, William Schouler and others. A committee was appointed to take such farther action as may be deemed advisable. The feeling expressed was strongly condemnatory of Mr. Postmaster Capen's action in the matter.

Riot at Elizabethport.

ELIZABETHFORT, N. J., March 8, 1859.
The fight has commenced. The Scranton men, on storning from diamer, found that the strikers and taken a strong position at the gate leading to the docks. The Scrantonists approached, headed by the Chief of Police and ten men, but had hardly reached the gate when the strikers rushed upon them with stones and clubs. The fight lasted thirty minutes, when the strikers were repulsed, and scattered in every direction. During the melee, shots were fixed on both sides. The Scrantonists afterward collected gether, and marched to the docks without stoppage. Twenty persons were seriously wounded, but none killed. There will probably be another fight this

The difficulties have been compromised, and no far-ther disturbance will take place. The strikers will resume work to-morrow morning. The Scrantonites have returned to Scranton. The Niagara Falls Water-Power

The Niagara Falls Water-Power Company,
Lockport, N. Y., Tuesday, March 8, 1859.
The foreclosure suit aginst the Niagara Falls Water-Power Company came on to-day for trial before the Hon. James G. Hoyt, as sole referee. The suit was instituted by the bondholders under the mortgage upon the lards and canal of the Company. Horace H. Day of New-York, produced and proved \$92,000 of the first mortgage bonds, being all but \$8,000 of such bonds. An order was made requiring the holders of the second mortgage bonds to produce them before the referee, and a further hearing was granted till the 19th of April 1921.

New-Hampshire Election.

A REPUBLICAN VICTORY. CONCORD, N. H., Tuesday, March 8, 1859. Our election took place to-day for State officers,

three members of Congress, and members of the Logislature. The day was stormy. The vote so far is larger than last year. The Republican candidate for Governor was Ichabod Good-

win, and the Democratic candidate Asa P. Cata.

In Manchester Goodwin has 1,553, and Cate 1,217,

The returns from 40 town show the following results Goodwir, 12,143: Cate, 8,231. Last year, in the same owns, Haile, Republican, had 11,842, and Cate 7,306 a Democratic gain this year of 724.

are that the contest will be close. Marcy, the Democratic cardicate runs far ahead of his ticket. In Pertamenth, the vote was, Marston, Republican, 717; Marcy, 976-being 242 gain for Marcy over the vote for Governor.

Cate 13,893; Goodwin's majority 2,967. 105 Republicans and 36 Democrats are elected to the House, and out of the 12 State Senators, 8 are Repub-

lican.

elected. The Republican majority in the House will be about

be same as last year.

Thurston, the Aeronaut. ADRIAN, Mich., Tuesday, March 8, 1859.
The remains of Ira J. Thurston, the aeronaut, who

found on Suniay evening last, about ten miles northwest of Toledo, and about ten miles from the place of his second ascent. The remains were brought to this city and fully identified.

SENATE ALBANY, March 8, 1859.

ASSEMBLY.

The concurrent resolution of the Senate to suspend the joint rule so as to consider the appropriation bills before the 25th instant, passed. This is regarded as indication of an early adjournment.

The Registry Law bill was made the special order

The bill was amended by declaring that the provisions in it shall not prohibit the completion of the present contracts, or the drawing of any drafts against any tax or appropriation in advance of the collection of the same for the enlargement and completion of the

the Legislature, noting the Constitution.

The Attorney General appended to the answer some comments upon a controversy between his department and a Santoga banker, respecting a suit waich the latter desired the State to bring against the Metropoli-

use, by a vote of 58 to 24, ordered the latter

ard Kings Counties, it was taken up.
The bill was a bated by Messrs. CHRISTIE, TUT-HILL and CONKLING.

by 43 to 30.

Mr CONKLING moved to report the bill to the

The bill was then reported to the House, having been amended in the Committee by providing that the offenders shall be indicted and tried in any County in

metions he made in the Committee of the Whole, calling for the Yeas and Nays on each.

Pending the question ordering the bill to a third reading the House adjourned.

tween New-York and Brooklys—the expenses to be born by the city making the requision. One months' notice is required from any member of the force before resigning, under the penalty of loss of all back pay. The pay of the Commissioners, Superintendent, and all the officers is to be fixed by the Supervisors, and the receipt of gifts or emoluments other than the regular salary, is prohibited. All contributions for charitable, political, or any other purpose by the police force through its members is suicity prohibited. The powers and duties of the force are minutely detailed, and the Superintendent is made the chief executive officer, with fall power and anthority over the force.

The Brooklyn law is similar, and the Metropelises District system is of course abolished.

Copcord gives Goodwin 1,337, and Cate 1,904.

showing a Democratic gain of 133.

The indications from the 1st Congressional District

11 P. M .- Sixty-seven towns give Goodwin 16,860,

The three Republican candidates for Congress are

city on the 16th of September last, were accidentally

Windows Locks, Conn., March 8, 1859,
At about 8 o'clock this morning, an accident occurred in the Connecticut River Mills, which resulted in the instantly killing of a young man named Prassis Wainright, by being crushed in the holsting machine.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, March 8, 1859,
By the arrival of the Quaker City at the Balize, we
learn that Miramon was still preparing to march on
Vera Cruz, at which place Juarez was preparing to
make a desperate resistance.

for Friday evening.

The bill to give the Engineers and Wardens of the

Mr. CONKLING offered a substitute retaining the election of the Commissioners in the Department, as at present, and artiking out the section in the present law giving the Commissioners by a three-fourths vots. Progress was reported on the bill before the question on the substitute was taken.

Mr. HUTCHINSON, from the Canal Committee, reported favorably the bill to prevent the issue of Canal drafts on the Auditor, when there are no fands in the Treasury.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD moved the appointment of a Grinding Committee. Laid over.
Mr. BROCKWAY, from the Select Committee, reported the resolutions for the amendment of the Constitution, so as to secure free suffrage to colored

persons.

The Attorney-General sent in an answer to the inquiry of the House as to the constitutionality of the laws eighed by the Governor after the adjournment of the Legislature, holding that laws so signed are not in

The substitute originally offered and withdrawn by Mr. Morris, and renewed by Mr. CHRISTIE, was lost

ending the House adjourned.

In connection with his report, Mr. SPINOLA introduces two bills, one for New-York and one for Brook-

to appoint a Referee for the trial of all complaints as-charges against any member of the force. The salary of the Referee is to be fixed by the Supervisors. The Referee has power to issue subpense, administs ouths, and perform all similar cuties. The bill also gives all members of the force the common law and statutory powers of constables all over the State; authorizes requisitions for men, in emergencies, be-tween New-York and Brooklyn—the expenses to be horn, by the city making the requision. One

already presented their claims may do so before New-Granada shall take final action on the subject. The Treaty provides for the settlement of all claims against 19th of April next.

Discovery of the Remains of Mr.

met his death by his unfortunate ascension from this

Fatal Accident.

Later from Mexico.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE

SENATE....ALBANY, March 8, 1859.
A number of petitions were presented against as increase in the fees of wharfage in Now-York; against the proposed New-York City railroads, and in favor of the regulation of the freight tauff of railroads.
A motion to take up the Wharfage bill was, on motion of Mr. MATHER, laid on the table.
Mr. O. B. WHEELER, on a question of privilege, stated he had letters to present to the Senate which he desired to present with closed doors. The Senate then went into Secret Session.
When the doors were reopened the Senate took up the Canal Appropriation bill, and debated it at length.
The State Insertate Asylum bill was passed.
At 4 p. m. the question on the alleged vacancy in Mr. Mandeville's District was taken up and dobated by Messrs. DIVEN and SCOTT.
A resolution was adopted, calling for the opinion of the Attorney-General as to whether the seat had been constitutionally forfeited by Mr. Mandeville or not.
No action was taken on the previous question.
Adjourned.

Fire Department of New York the election of the Fire Commissioners, was considered in Committee of Mr. CONKLING offered a substitute retaining the

The House, by a vote of 58 to 24, ordered the latter pertion of the communication to be laid on the table, and not printed.

Progress was reported on the bills incorporating the German Savings Bank of New-York, and licensing lighters in the port of New-York.

The special order being the bill to provide for the indictment of the Quarantine incendiaries in New-York.

House and rec mmend its passage.

The debate was continued by Messrs. BINGHAM, MORRIS, COIF, TOMLINSON, LAW and LIT-

off-enders sand to introduce the Second Judicial District.

In the House, Mr. CHRISTIE rene red the several in the House, Mr. Committee of the Whole,

duces two bills, one for New-York and one for Brooklyn, amendatory of the present law.

The New-York bill provides for the election by the
people of four Commissioners, to be elected two on
each ticket, and to hold office one year. No Commissioner is to hold any other public office, or accept of
any nomination during his term, and the Governor is
to have the power of removal similar to the Sheriff
removals. The Board is to elect its President, and
appoint one chief clerk and six deputies. The force is
to consist of a Superintendent, five surgeons, and so
many captains, sergeants, and patrolmen as the Supervisors may agree upon. The power to govern and
form rules and regulations is given to the Board.
The qualifications for men are—reading and writing, the English language, citizenship, residence
of five years in the city, and freedom from
any conviction for crime. The Supervisors are
to appoint a Referee for the trial of all complaints and
charges against any member of the force. The salary